

(Sri M. RAMAPPA)

that the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Naidu is not in order to speak on that subject.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.— I do not allow any more discussion on that subject. The question is being examined. Please wait till the ruling is given. Meantime, I request the Hon'ble Members to resume their seats.

## MYSORE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961.

### *Motion to Introduce*

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN (Deputy Minister for Finance).— Sir, I beg to introduce the Mysore Appropriation Vote on Account Bill 1961.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.— The Mysore Appropriation Vote On Account Bill, 1961 is introduced.

### *Motion to Consider*

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.— Sir, I beg to move :

“ That the Mysore Appropriation Vote on Account Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration. ”

Mr. CHAIRMAN.— The Motion moved:

“ That the Mysore Appropriation Vote On Account Bill 1961 be taken into consideration. ”

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.— ನಾನು ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಆ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೊಸೀಜರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಶ್ರೀ.— ಡಿಮಾಂಡ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ. ಈಗ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.— The Chief Minister was pointing out the convention that is prevailing in this matter.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— May I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Leader of the House to the provisions under the Rules. The Debate on the Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied under the Grants covered in the Bill which have not been already raised. My friend Mr. Narasimhe Gowda wants to touch on points that have not already been raised.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.— Of course the Members have a right to discuss. But as a matter of convention, they never discuss it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.— Why not the Government also establish a convention to convene the assembly well in time and see that the Demands are formally voted well in advance? Why not the final Appropriation Bill be passed by the end of March each year. The Vote

on Account Bill is something that can be brought up only in an emergency. But they have made it a habit here every year. The Government also must establish a convention of keeping up the time schedule. They should convene the Budget Session well in time to see that before the end of 31st March all the Demands are voted. Instead of that, they convene the Session on the 27th February and they want the Vote on Account Bill to be passed without discussion. Naturally Members on this side have a right to speak on the Bill.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.— If he is very keen on speaking on the Bill, I may allow discussion. But I will have to restrict the time. I can allow only one hour and each Member will be allowed to speak for not more than ten minutes.

Sri. J. B. MALLARADHYA.— The Speaker has every right to enforce this time limit for speeches. We agree, Sir.

2-30 P.M.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಫ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇ ಗೌಡ.—(ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳ) ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಅಪೊಕ್ರಿಫ್ಟ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲಿನ ಮಾತನಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಹಕ್ಕು ಎಂದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ನಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾರ್ಯನಾಥನೆ. ಈ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ತರಹ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಾಗಿ ಬಂದುಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವಲ್ಲ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಬಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ 31ರೊಳಗಾಗಿ, ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಖರ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ದುಡ್ಡಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ, ವೇಲ್ತ್-ಲನ್-ಲಿಕಾಂಟ್ ತರದೆ ಮಾರ್ಚಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಪೊಕ್ರಿಫ್ಟ್ ಪಡೆಯ ಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—Sir, I rise to make certain observations if you will kindly permit. I want to tell you that I find members talking amongst themselves or members talking to the Secretary in the House. We are running down the prestige of this House by this sort of practice to a very great extent. I have observed this practice from time to time. If they have got to make any discussion, let us adjourn the House or let us leave the House. I want to tell you that members moving about here and there in the House and discussing or the Secretary discussing with members, runs down the prestige of the House.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—I entirely agree with my friend, but I would only tell him that I would be happy if he were to raise this point at the time when Ministers are going to members and discussing some questions with them.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, are members prohibited from going to other members? Are we prohibiting a member from going to a Minister? Let us not be led away by the vehemence of my friend Sri Deenadayalu Naidu. A member going to another member or the Secretary going to a member will never bring down the prestige of this House.

**Sri U. M. MADAPPA.**—The Secretary of the Legislature is here to guide each and every member of this House including the Chair. He is the guardian of this House.

**Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.**—According to the statement made by my Hon'ble friend Sri Deenadayalu Naidu, you are not worthy of occupying the Chair as he says you are letting down the prestige of this House. I think the decorum and decency of this House are safe in your hands and you have kept them up. So how can he throw a challenge to the Chair?

**Mr. CHAIRMAN.**—Members have heard the observations made by the Hon'ble member Sri Naidu. After hearing all these points I am sure members will take care in future not to give room for others to make such observations. It is not for members to say how the decorum of the House should be kept up. It is for the Chair to see and the Chair has to give directions for this. The Hon'ble Member simply made a few observations. I think members have heard it. There is no point now in discussing it further.

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.**—Sir, I must on this occasion request the Speaker to give a firm opinion on this matter. An Hon'ble member of this House has referred to an incident and has made a very serious allegation that the action of the Secretary in going to a member and having a talk is calculated to lower the prestige of the House. With my limited experience of parliamentary procedure I am quite certain that this practice is not ruled out. In other Legislatures also there are hundreds of cases like this. The Secretary of the Legislature goes to Ministers and has some discussion. I am sure they would not discuss family affairs in the House. Their discussion would be concerning the procedure and the deliberations of this House. So I want the Chair to give a firm ruling on this matter because it will regulate the conduct of members of this House in future, whether they be Ministers or ordinary members of this House. Since the Hon'ble Member has made a very serious allegation of this kind, I want a very categorical expression of opinion from the Chair on this matter because this is a thing that will regulate our conduct on the floor of this House. You should not treat this matter very lightly.

**Mr. CHAIRMAN.**—I think this has got to be examined very carefully

**Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.**—If you reserve your opinion, I want to tell you, please do not treat this matter lightly because a very serious allegation has been made. Merely because the Secretary has gone and talked to the whip of our Party an objection has been taken. There have been many occasions when the Secretary has gone to Ministers and has had discussion with them. We have been keeping quiet because they are discussing Assembly business or Government business and so no objection should be taken to their discussion. It is not as though we discuss family matters here. It is a very serious allegation made by the Hon'ble member. So I want you to give your fullest consideration to this matter and give expression to your firm opinion on this matter.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—This matter will be very carefully looked into.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—It is not as though this is the only case. I have found several times such discussions taking place in the House. I do not want to make an exception to such talks even with Ministers. That also must be objected, whether he be a member or a Minister.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Is he adding any new point to what he has already said? If he is repeating what he has already said, there is no necessity of that.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—It may be only one case now, but if three or four persons start having discussions separately, what would be the position?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I fully appreciate his view-point. I can assure him this much: There is no necessity for a further discussion on this point.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿ, ಅಂತಿಮತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡದೆ, ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ, ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಡಿಸ್‌ಮಿಷ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೇನೇ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಈ ತರಹ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಸುಮಾರು 38 ಐಟಿಮ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದ್ದು, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ (ಅಧಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಅಪ್ರೊವರ್ ಆಯಿತು. ಇವತ್ತು ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಟ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದವರೇ ಡಿಸ್‌ಕಶುಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಟ್-ಆನ್-ಅಕೌಂಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬರ್ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. Vote-on-account ಆದಾಗ ತಾವು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದೂ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ತರುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಲ್ಲ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ರೆಗ್ಯುಲರ್ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನ್ನೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬನ್ನಿ. ಒಟ್-ಆನ್-ಅಕೌಂಟ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯೇ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದು. ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಬಹಳ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರಾಪಕಗಳನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸಹಾಯ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಭಾಗ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ, ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನೆ ಅಸತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕು, ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಅಸತ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಗರ್ನರ್ ಅಡ್ವೈಸ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಬಜೆಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ, ಡಾ. ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯವರು 15 ಸಾವಿರ ಜನರನ್ನು ಇರುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಇಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಅಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಡಾಕ್ಟರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ವ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಎಂ. ಬಿ. ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಎಂ. ಎಂ.ಪಿ. ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮಾ ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತೆ ಇಂಟೆಗ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಬದಿ.



(ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಬಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ)

ಈಗ ಆಗಲೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಇಂಟ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ದುಡ್ಡು ಬರ್ತಾರೋ, ಅದನ್ನು ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊವೈಡ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಎರಲ್ಲ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿವೋ, ಅಂಥ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಂತೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಆ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಈ ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹೌಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮುನ್ಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ಬಹಳ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವರನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು L.M.P. ಸ್ಕೂಲನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ತೆರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸ್ಕೂಲನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಎಲ್ಲ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳೂ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್-ಡೆಪ್ಟ್‌ಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು L.M.P. ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಾಕರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಆದರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷವೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲಿ ರಿಚೈಂಟ್ ಆಗಿ ರತಕ್ಕ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿದೆ. ದೇಶದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವಂಥ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರ ವರ್ಗಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 2 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗ್ಗೂ ಇನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ತೆಗೆದಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಏನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೆರವು ಈ ರೈತಾಪಿ ವರ್ಗದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಎರೋಥ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗಿಂತ ಚೆಟ್ಟು ಕಟುವಾಗಿ ಟ್ರಾಜರಿ ಬೆಂಚಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರೇ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನೀಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ರೈತಾಪಿ ಜನರ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮವನ್ನು ನುಗ್ಗುಲುವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೊಂದು ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಪ್ಲಾನನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರ ಕ್ಷೇಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನೂ ತಯಾರಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ತೇಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಹಣವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರ ವರ್ಗ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಪ್ಲಾನನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಕೂಡದೆ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ನಮಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ನಿಕೃದ್ಧಿ ಘಾತನಿಧಿ ಒದಗಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತೇಜನಕರವಾಗಿರುವ ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಪ್ಲಾನನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಈ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†Sri B.R. SUNTEANKAR.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that this Appropriation Bill would have been very easily avoided by the Government. As some of my friends have already pointed out, the session

could have been convened a bit earlier in the month of February and the whole budget could have been passed before the end of the year, that is, 31st March. I wish to make two or three points.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—His observations would have been very relevant on Vote on Account.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—This Bill could have been avoided ; that is what I say.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—What about Vote on Account?

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—I am not going to press that point much further, One point regarding the primary school teachers. In the revised new scales of pay, the primary school teachers in the Bombay. Karnatak area do not get the benefit of pension. They are not made eligible for pension in the new scales. Except those in the Bombay. Karnataka area, all the primary school teachers coming from the various integrated areas in old Mysore are already eligible for pension as per rules but only the Bombay-Karnataka teachers have been excluded. In the Mysore State in all there are about 70,000 primary school teachers. Of these 70,000 primary school teachers, about 4,000 come from the Bombay-Karnataka area and of these 4,000, it is calculated that about a hundred teachers may go in for pension every year. So the expenditure on account of pension would not be much; it would come to hardly a lakh of rupees.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I may avoid a discussion on this if I could tell him that the whole question is under examination. When they become Government servants, they would become eligible for pension.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—But I would like to plead on their behalf that Government should give them the benefit because there has been a Central decision that the primary school teachers should be given triple benefit—benefit of pension, provident fund and also insurance. These triple benefits were proposed when Bombay teachers did not get the benefit of pension.

Then, Sir, in the revised pay scales there is one difficulty so far as secondary teachers are concerned. Teachers who possess higher qualification such as M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed. are not given higher consideration. These higher qualifications are necessary for the teachers to be efficient in their job. So, it is necessary for Government to consider this aspect and give them more emoluments.

The other point I would like to refer to about the appointment of examiners. Sir we are in a secular state and I do not understand why this communal and caste considerations should prevail when giving admissions to schools and colleges as well as appointing examiners. The Belgaum Teachers' Association had made a reference in this behalf to the Secretary to Government. A reply is received that consideration of caste and community are considered necessary both in the case of appointing examiners as well as admitting students to institutions.

(Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR)

Sir, this is highly objectionable. What is the criteria in appointing examiners? Certainly, it should be their qualifications. Here, it says, consideration of caste and community. So, Sir, this should go especially, when we are in a secular State and these appointments should be made only on the consideration of their qualifications and not on the basis of caste and community.

Then, Sir, there is a patent complaint from the Bombay-Karnatak area that the remuneration of the examiners are not paid for years together. Examiners are appointed for what we call Mulki examination, but their remuneration is not paid for 3 to 4 years. Government should consider this matter seriously and issue orders to pay the emoluments to them immediately after the examinations are over.

Then, Sir, I have a word to say about the police department and the police atrocities. A number of my friends have said a lot of bad things about this department and so I do not want to go into details. I shall quote only one instance that took place at Mysore for the information of the House. Sir, I have received a letter from my friend, Shri S. C. Panchanadikar, B.A., B. Sc. He is a teacher and expert in Hindi. He had come to Mysore to attend the Hindi Seminar which was conducted under the auspices of the Central Government in the month of February. The letter is dated 2nd February 1961. He quotes here one instance that took place on that day.

He writes that he and one Mr. Vinod Dave were participants in the Seminar. On 2nd February, in the City of Mysore, they went to a cinema to see a picture and after the show was over, they were coming out. They saw 4 ladies, who had also come to see the picture were going out of the theatre and they were followed by several others who had also come to the picture. Actually there was a crowd behind these ladies and they were jeering at them. Some persons were using filthy words and some threw crackers on the ladies and did a lot of mischief. These two friends—Shri Panchanadikar and Shri Vinod Dave—seeing the plight of the ladies, went to the help of those ladies and took them to the nearest police station—the Devaraja Mohalla Police Station—to lodge a complaint but all the police constables were sleeping and none of them got up to hear these people. Anyhow, these two gentlemen managed to engage a jutka and rescued the ladies and conveyed them to their homes. When the Devaraja Police Station constables did not help them, these friends telephoned to the office of the Superintendent of Police. Getting no response from the office, at about 2-30 in the night, my friend telephoned to the residence of the Superintendent.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—His story is not completed but his time is over !

(loud laughter)

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR —I will finish, Sir. The Superintendent was good enough to tell them that they should meet him in the morning

so that they may take their statement. Sir, this is a very serious matter. People go to police stations to seek the help of the police when they are in trouble. My friend has written in the letter that some hooligans even molested one of the ladies by pressing one of the parts of her body. This is the state of affairs and this is how the police are negligent about their duties. I request the Government to enquire into this and take suitable measures. I am willing to pass on this letter to the Government. They should see that such things do not recur.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise and meet after half an hour.

(The House adjourned for recess at Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty-nine Minutes past Three of the Clock.)

[Mr. CHAIRMAN (Sri MOHAMED ALI) in the chair.]

3-30 P. M.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—(ಗುಬ್ಬಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇದುವರೆಗೆ Conventions, precedence, ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಾರದು, Vote on Account ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಾರದು, ಇಂಥವನ್ನು ಬೆಸಿಸೇಕು. ಎನ್ನುವಂಥ ವಾದವನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಇವೊತ್ತು ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ಈ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವವರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಏನು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನ್ನಲ್ಲ, ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಾದವಲ್ಲ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತೂಕವಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಲವಿದೆ, ಯಾವ ತತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳದವರೇ vote an account ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಾರದು, ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. Vote an Account ಮತ್ತು Appropriation Bill ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರಬೇಕು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಇದ್ದರಲ್ಲ involve ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು? ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿಯೇ, ಎಂಥತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷವೇ, ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿಯೇ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಡಿ, ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಂದು ಕನವೆನ್ಷನ್ ನ್ನು ಮುರಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿನ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ರಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ತಾವು ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್‌ರವರ ಮುಖನ ಒಟ್ ಆನ್ ಅಕೌಂಟನ್ನು ಪೋಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿರಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಗಲ್ಲ. ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿನ ಪೋಟ್ ಆನ್ ಅಕೌಂಟು ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೇನೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಪೋಟ್ ಆನ್ ಅಕೌಂಟನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದರೆ 1962ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಯುವಾಗ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಆಗ ಬರ್ಚು-ವೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸಲು ನಂದಿಗೊಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಈ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಕರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಆಗ ತರುವುದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಸಬ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಎನ್ವಿಮೆಂಟುಗಳು 16 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ನೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜನ ಇಲ್ಲ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷ ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಪೆಟ್ಟುಪರಿ ಒಂದನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಕರೆದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ತಿಂಗಳು 31ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನೊಳಗೇನೇ ಈ ಬಡ್ಡು ಟಿಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಫಾನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಆಪೋಸ್ಟ್ರೋಫನು ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪೋಟ್ ಆನ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ ಎಂದು ಏಕೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ? ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಏಕೆ ಮುಂದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬರೆ ನೀವು ಮಾಡಿದಂತಹ ತಪ್ಪಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ನೀವು ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ನ್ನು ಬ್ರೇಕ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಪ್ರಿಸಿಡೆನ್ಸ್ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಷ್ಟವೇನು ಆಗುತ್ತಾ? ಪೋಟ್ ಆನ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ ಏಕೆ ಬಂದಿತು? ಆಪೋಸ್ಟ್ರೋಫನ್ನು ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಈಗ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಾಳ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾವು ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತೇವೆಯೋ ಅಳಿಯುತ್ತೇವೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ಇಷ್ಟು ದಿನ ಇದ್ದವರು ಈಗ ಅವರ ಪಾರ್ಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ರಿಫೈಗಳು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾದವು ಎಂದು ಮತ್ತೂ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಜಾಯವಾದವು ಎಂದು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಇರೋ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದು ಆದಳತ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ರಿಫ್ಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿದಂತಹ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ತೇಪೆ ಆಗದೇ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಇವರುಗಳು ಇತ್ತೀಕುಳಿತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದಳತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ? ಇವರಿಂದ ಜನರ ಹಿತ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಖಾತರಿ ಏನು? ಆಪೋಸ್ಟ್ರೋಫಿನ ದಿನ ಇವರುಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ಯಾವತ್ತೋ ಧೂಳಿಪಟಲವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಎಂದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆ ಪಕ್ಷದವರೇ ಆದಳತ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳದೆ ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ದಿನ ನಿಮಗೂ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಆದ ಅಗ್ಗಿಮೆಂಟು ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲವನ್ನು ಎಸ್ಟೀರ್ನ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಲ್ಲ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಕುಳಿತಿರುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬರೆ ಲಂಕಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀತೆಯನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಚಳ್ಳೆಹಣ್ಣನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದ ಆ ಚಾಂಬವಂತನಂತೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದರೆ ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೇರೆ ಮಮತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಷಿಯವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ತಿಂಗಳು ಕಾಲ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೇನು?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Mr. Speaker, it is not so. All this trouble was outside the cabinet. But now, the trouble is inside the Cabinet. What he says is not correct Sir.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಇದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮೊದಲೊಂದು ಕೊನೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ, ಜನರ ಹಿತ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು, ದೇಶದ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದೇನೋ ಇಲ್ಲ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇಷ್ಟು ದೇಶದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದೊಬ್ಬರು ಕೋಟಿಯಷ್ಟು ಎಂದರೆ ಮೂರನೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲ ತಂದಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು-ಎರಡು ಇರಾಖೆಗೆ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಣ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಮೊದಲೇ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ತಂದು ಏಕೆ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ? ನೀವು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಒಂದು ಮನೋಭಾವ ದೇಶದ ಜನರ ಹಿತಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಅದೃಶ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಟೀಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಶೂನ್ಯವಾದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಮನೋಭಾವದಿಂದ ನಾವು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜನತೆಗೆ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಂದು ನೀವು ಟೀಕೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ತಿಂಗಳು 17ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವೇತ್ತಿನ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೇರೆ ಹಣ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಹಣ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಆಗ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಎನ್ನುವಂತಿದೆ. ನೀವು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೃಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಜನರ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮನಸ್ಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ 16 ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದಿತ್ತು. ಯಾವ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇರುವಂತಹ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮೂರನೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು; ಫೇಟ್ ಆನ್ ಅಕೌಂಟು ಆಗಿ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಇವೇತ್ತಿನಂತೆ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿನ 16 ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನೀವು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಕನ್‌ವೆನ್ಷನ್, ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಲ್‌ಗಳು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮರೆತುಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೀಗೆ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವಂತಹ ಜನ ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ಫೇಟ್ ಆನ್ ಅಕೌಂಟನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ ತಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಫೇಟ್ ಆನ್ ಅಕೌಂಟನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಇಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೀವು ಎಲ್ಲೆಯವರೆಗೆ, ನೀವು ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀತಿ-ರೀತಿಗಳು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈಹಾಕಬಾರದು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಇಡಲು ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಜನ ನೀವು ದೇಶದ ಜನರ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಇಂತಹ ರೀತಿ-ನೀತಿಗಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಹೇಳಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿವಿಗೊಡದೇ ಇರುವುದು ಧರ್ಮವೇ? ಅದೃಶ ಏತರವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದಂತಹ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರಂತಹ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂಚೆ ಏಕೆ ಮುಂದಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಜನತೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಆ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇಷ್ಟು ಭಾರಿ ಹಣದ ಫೇಟ್ ಆನ್ ಅಕೌಂಟಿನ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತರಬಾರದು. ಈಗಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾರಿಯೂ ಅವರೇ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಹೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದರೂ ಆಗಬಹುದು. ಇಂತಹ ಅನೀತಿಯುತವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈ ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

†Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM-(K.G.F.) Sir, I desire to pass one or two remarks so far as the Industries and Commerce is concerned. I am very much interested to put our grievance before this House so far as the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking is concerned. Sir, this undertaking was in the hands of Britishers for over 70 years. John Taylor & Company, was managing it. In 1956, the Government of Mysore under the Chief Ministership of Sir K. Hanumanthaiah decided to nationalise it. Before the Government and the Party decided upon this, he took the cooperation of the entire public of K. G. F. numbering about 1,50,000. He addressed a public meeting in which more than 10,000 people attended. I may tell you no Minister here can attract so much audience in a public meeting especially in K. G. F. like Sri Hanumanthaiah. We all thought then that instead of remaining under an European concern, it is better to be under the State Government. In the K. G. F., there are about 15,000 to 20,000 workers and there are about 15,000 huts. The huts are constructed of bamboo thaties. We thought that after this concern come under the Mysore Government, the Government would replace these bamboo thaties and provide better amenities to the workers and therefore, we gave full support to the Government. In one public meeting attended by 10,000 people, Sri Hanumanthaiah said that if the Government of India did not nationalise it, he would resign his Chief Ministership. With that promise, he went to Delhi and got their permission to nationalise it. But now, after our experience of the last 4 years, we regret for our enthusiasm in the beginning. After waiting for 4 to 5 years, the Government of Mysore are coming to a decision that they want to hand it over to the Central Government. They are treating the people of K. G. F. like a goods train which they want to unload wherever they like. Even in the matter of postings, they always post old people. The first Managing Director was there for two or three years. He learnt the job, but before he could implement his experience, he retired. Then another man came and he was there for some time. Thereafter, another man came. During these 4 years, they have changed 3 Managing Directors. There was a question about the formation of a Corporation for the K. G. F. to which the Chief Minister replied that the question was under consideration for a year, but when the question of handing it over to the Centre came up, he said that that question was there for over 2 years. I ask the Chief Minister when correspondence was going on between the State Government and the Central Government for over 2 years about handing it over to the Centre, what made the Government of Mysore to take a decision within a year's time to convert it into a Corporation. Now, I am not able to understand

whether they are going to implement this decision or that decision. Unfortunately, the K. G. F. people are under a Sanitary Board. They have not even given us a Municipality. Even in the Sanitary Board, the Members are nominated Members. The President is at Kolar, the Vice-President is also at Kolar. Three other Members also are at Kolar. So, I do not know whether the Sanitary Board is for K. G. F. or Kolar people. Agitation is being made by the K. G. F. people for a Municipality, but now, the Government say that they want to hand it over to the Centre. We want a definite answer from the Government as to what they propose to do. Are they handing it over to the Centre or not? If they hand over the industry to the Centre, we feel that it should be made a Centrally-sponsored area like Manipur. But, if they leave the choice to us, we want to remain under the Mysore Government. If they hand it over to the Central Government, then what will happen is that they will post a Bengali on the top of this organisation. He will not consult even the Public Service Commission or the Employment Exchange and recruit all people from outside. We do not want such a thing to happen. During the last 5 years, the workers are co-operating with the State Government. They have got bonus also and there had been no strike or hartal. In the light of all these, we would prefer to be under the Mysore Government either as a Corporation or as a Department of the Government and it should not be handed over to the Centre. We have the experience of Central concerns like the I.T.I. and the H. A. L. They have posted outsiders there and they do not even consult the Public Service Commission or the Employment Exchange while making appointments and they are bringing all outsiders. So I submit that we would prefer to be under the Mysore Government either as a Corporation or as a Department of Government. Otherwise, we will have to oppose the Chief Minister and the Minister for Local Self-Government. We have got only a Sanitary Board. The Local Self-Government Minister is giving a panchayat for a population of 300 or 500, but we have a population of 1,50,000 and still, he is not able to give us a municipality. For the past 10 years, they have been nominating Members on this Sanitary Board. He is supposed to be Law Minister, but he has gone against the law itself. Under the Mines Act, the Government has power only to nominate Members, but under the bye-laws, he has included the element of election also. So, this irregularity is going on.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—His time is up.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—So Sir, I want a definite reply from the Chief Minister as to whether they have decided to form a Corporation or to hand it over to the Central Government.

With these words, I conclude.

4-00 P.M.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Mr. Speaker Sir, I have already began in English.



...ದಾ. ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ವಿನಂತಿ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಾರದೆ ಇರುವ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅವರು ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೊಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಆ ರೀತಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಕನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡದಂತಹ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನಾಲಾಯಕ್ಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿ ನಾನು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

*(The Honourable Member Sri NAGUR than withdrew).*

Sri A. R. PANCHAGAVI.—This is unparliamentary. The Chair should pull up the Member.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Mr. Speaker Sir, it is indeed surprising that a debate should have taken place on the motion for consideration of the Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961. It is equally curious how there should be room for a debate, having granted the Demand yesterday.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Does the Finance Minister know that there is a provision in the rules. Where is the curiosity about it? When the Vote on account is accepted, nowhere is it stated ...

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I am not yielding. Yesterday, having voted the Grant, is it open on the next day itself when the Appropriation Bill comes up to raise a huge debate?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When you hustled through.....

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—You have already allotted one hour for discussion. It is not open to the Finance Minister to raise that point in his reply.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Certain conventions are built up. I do not think it is wrong.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I make a special appeal to our friend. Let us build our conventions; let us respect those conventions and it is in the future interests that those conventions should be respected.

The points raised during the debate are not such as to call for any detailed reply. Suffice it to say that those points have already been answered on a prior occasion. With these few words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The question is:

“That the Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted-*

*Clauses.*

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I shall now put the clauses of the Bill to vote. Clauses 2 and 3. The question is :

“ That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill. ”

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Schedule. The question is :

“ That the Schedule stand part of the Bill. ”

*The motion was adopted.*

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble. The question is :

“ That Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill. ”

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

*Motion to Pass.*

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, I move :

“ That the Mysore Appropriation (Vote on account) Bill, 1961 be passed. ”

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The question is :

“ That the Mysore Appropriation (Vote on account) Bill, 1961 be passed. ”

*The motion was adopted.*

The Mysore Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

*Motion to Consider.*

Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).— Sir, I move :

“ That the Mysore Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration. ”

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Motion moved :

“ That the Mysore Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration. ”

Sri B. SHAMSUNDAR.—I rise to a point of order. This Bill cannot be taken into consideration as it is against the provisions of Article 17 of the Constitution of India. Article 17 of the Constitution says that untouchability is abolished, and this reservation is made for the Scheduled castes on the classification of Scheduled Castes as untouchables. When untouchability is abolished by law under the Constitution, no reservation can be made for any constituency, in any place in India.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—When you abolish untouchability, the question of classifying certain category as scheduled castes does not arise. Therefore, the question of reservation in the Parliament and Municipality does not arise.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—According to Article 17 of the Constitution, untouchability is abolished its practice in any form is forbidden. When the Constitution itself says that it is abolished, how can you perpetuate it for another ten or fifteen years as is sought to be done by virtue of this Bill? It is for one thing for the Parliament to say, but it is quite another thing for the State Legislature. So far as we are concerned, this Legislature can enact such laws as come within the ambit of the Constitution. The position in relation to Parliament is different; even the Parliament cannot do so because of Article 17; but in the case of the State Legislature, it is much worse because it is a subordinate body and only in terms of the written Constitution, it can act. If there is anything like reservation on the basis of untouchability, then it cannot become law. But if it is the case of the Chief Minister that the Scheduled Castes are nominated not on the basis of untouchability but on some other basis, then this can be passed into law. But as I understand the order enumerating the Scheduled Castes, it definitely takes untouchability as the criterion. After all, it is a Presidential Ordinance or Order enumerating the Scheduled Castes and this Order can be changed at any time; you might discover new communities in relation to which the practice is there.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—I think this objection is raised merely for the sake of raising objection. It is a fact that we want to remove untouchability and several laws have been passed by the Parliament and by the State Legislatures throughout the length and breadth of the Country for the removal of untouchability. The point involved is giving protection to backward classes. Supposing joint constituencies are made and when sufficient number are not likely to be returned, there ought to be a provision for enabling them to come in sufficient number. My friends who oppose it sometimes clamour that reservations should be made for backward classes, for scheduled castes and so on and so forth. Do they mean by that, that they want to keep untouchability in tact? That is not the intention. Because of their backwardness, because of the century-old restrictions put on them, they remain very very backward and in order to see that their backwardness is not exploited by other people, reservation is necessary. The idea of the Parliament was not to maintain untouchability as it is but it was with a view to help, to see that proper representation is secured by them. This is a sort of reservation to safeguard their interest; it is not to maintain untouchability. This will continue until such time they are brought in the line with other classes by imparting education and other facilities. So, there is no question of maintaining untouchability as my learned friend put it.

**Sri B. SHAMSUNDAR.**—Sir, we want to have all ruling from the Chair. My point of order is that this Bill is *ultra vires* to article 17. It says:

“ ‘Untouchability’ is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of ‘Untouchability’ shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law”.

It says ‘in any form’. This is the form and this classifies a particular class of people from other people. So, automatically, it goes against article 17—classifying a certain class of people as untouchables and giving them reservation.

†**Sri R. CHENNIGARAMIAH** (Madhugiri S.C.).—Sir, my friends feel that the communities coming under the Scheduled Castes are all untouchables; it is not so. In North India, Scheduled Castes are called untouchables. In Mysore State, from a very long time, they are called Depressed Classes. In them, there are touchables also. The same term has been classified as Scheduled Castes. That does not mean that it includes only untouchables. There are touchables also into like Bovies, Lambanias and so on. In Mysore, Scheduled Castes include touchables also. Therefore the point of order raised by my friend is not tenable.

†**Sri N. RACHIAH** (Minister for Agriculture and Social Welfare).—Sir, I do not agree with my Hon’ble friends Sri Shamsundar as well as Sri Chennigaramiah, because observance of untouchability is abolished under article 17. But, on the same ground, we cannot seclude Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people who are entitled to get political reservation in the Parliament and in the State Legislatures and Local Bodies of the respective States. Under articles 16 (4), 15 (4) and also 46, the weaker sections come within Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So, even though observance of untouchability has been abolished, S. C. and S. T. people come under the weaker section because they are extremely backward and so, reservation in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures can be made.

With regard to determination of S of the Scheduled Castes, it is a fact that Government of India have sent directives to the State Government that only such of those Classes who come under untouchability should be included. We have sent the recommendation to the Central Government and even the President’s assent may come. On that account, we cannot include any touchable community with Scheduled Castes; to that extent, I cannot agree with Sri Chennigaramiah. The then Mysore Government might have committed a mistake. So, I do not agree with the objection raised by Sri Shamsundar that this is *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

**Sri B. SHAMSUNDAR.**—My friend Mr. Rachiah has agreed with me so far as article 46 is concerned. It is only about weaker section. Article 46 is about the special care to protect the interest of the weaker section. It does not mean reservation. Article 17 mentions that untouchability

(Sri B. SHAMSUNBAR)

is abolished and according to that, no discrimination should be made between person and person and therefore, this Bill cannot be brought here.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, the reservation that is provided is not on account of untouchability at all. Reservation is provided under 334. Recently, there was an amendment in 334 and it has been approved and accepted in the parliament. In view of this, we have moved this amendment.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Bill is not *ultra vires* as it does not offend the provisions of article 17. Untouchability is quite distinct from reservation of seats and merely on the basis of reservation of seats, we cannot say that discrimination between various sections of the society is made.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Before the Speaker gives his ruling, I would request him to hear what I have to say. Under Article 334, you will kindly see.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Our Constitution has provided both for the removal of untouchability and reservation of seats. Here the question is one of extension of time. Therefore, I do not think this Bill is *ultra vires*.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I wish to draw the attention of the House to Article 334 itself. It does not contemplate reservation of seats in the local bodies.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—I rise to a point of order. When the Speaker has already given his ruling, can there be further discussion?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I had already submitted that before the Chair comes to a considered decision, it must hear me. It is not out a spirit of protest against the Chair's ruling that I am standing now. I am only drawing the attention of the House to certain matters so that we could take a correct decision?

Article 334 refers to reservation of seats and how long it would continue. It has no reference to local bodies. The real emphasis of the objection is that it is inapplicable to local bodies.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Logically it will be applicable. When reservation could be made in Parliament, it could be made in local bodies also.

Sri B. SHAMSUNBAR.—This bill is designed to validate what Government have not done since 10 years. I do not know how a bill can be brought here to validate a murder which has been committed ten years ago. Another point is, in this State, there are three types of enactments. In Hyderabad Karnatak area, there is no specific period for which the reservations would operate. In one State, could there be two different acts on the same subject?

**Mr. CHAIRMAN.**—That will be considered when the Bill is taken up for consideration. There is no point of order now. This Assembly is competent to give retrospective effect.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—Whether the bill is *ultra vires* or not is a matter which has to be considered by the court, when the matter is taken to the court. When a bill is brought here, it means that we have considered all the relevant points. We feel that according to the provisions of the Constitution, this is a valid bill. In Mysore State, we have the following enactments in operation. The Bombay District Municipalities Act, 1901, The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1957, the Mysore City Municipality Act, 1933, the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956 and the Coorg Municipality regulations. In the first four enactments, I have mentioned just now, the provision for reservation was only for ten years. That period is over. Since Article 334 has been amended by Parliament, it was necessary for the Government of Mysore to move this amendment to give reservation to the Scheduled Castes. That is the reason this bill has been placed before the Assembly.

†**Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.**—Sir, the purpose of the Bill is not merely to give representation to the Scheduled Castes through reservation of seats in these Municipalities. It is also to validate what was omitted to be done. You will see in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and clause 6 that they ought to have provided for these reservations even much earlier. Actually, the reservation lapsed in January 1960, that is nearly fifteen months ago. What were they doing all these months. When the eighth amendment to the Constitution was passed, providing for a further extension of the period of reservation by 10 years, it was the duty of the Government to have brought it even then. If only they had brought it then, all these difficulties about validating certain things would not have arisen. This is certainly a reprehensible method of trying to get things done by the backdoor long after the event has taken place. I think Government woke up to this when elections came in the Bombay area.

Apart from this, the other very serious lacunæ in this is : my friend Sri Shamsundar pointed out about the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, which as you will remember, does not provide for any limitation of time in respect of reservation. It is reservation in perpetuity. The reservation can be revoked at any time by the Legislature and till then, as long as the statute is in force, the reservation will continue. I would like to ask why there should be discrimination between two areas. Why should there be limitation of time for ten years in one area and not in another. Why should we not have reservation for an unlimited time as in Hyderabad Karnatak. If the argument is that Article 334 has been amended, then why not narrow down the scope of the Hyderabad Act. This kind of inconsistency is unacceptable. I think Government is not serious.

(Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN)

Obviously they have not looked into the provisions carefully. The Bombay Act of 1925 provides for reservation of seats for women. I would like to ask the Chief Minister, who is in-charge of the bill, why he is soft towards women in the Bombay area. Why not such reservation be extended to Mysore. They could have taken advantage of this opportunity to amend the corresponding acts providing for reservation for women.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Women from that area are troublesome. (laughter).

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—My friend Sri Mallaradhya was trying to suggest that Government is going to get an uniform bill and that it may take care of these provisions. That bill is not before us, though it has been introduced. Whatever it is, even that bill, so far as I can understand does not provide for reservation for women in the manner it is provided for in the Bombay Act. In addition, so far as Coorg Act is concerned, it provides for appointments and election by rules. The House will therefore agree with me that the different acts as they exist at the moment are discriminatory. In some area, there is perpetual reservation, in others it is for ten years. In one area, women get reservation and in others, it is not so.

4-30 P.M.

So, at least at the moment, it would definitely offend the idea and the object of article 14 of the Constitution namely equality before the eye of the law. You can say there are different laws in different regions. But still, you cannot get out of the spirit of that article whether in one State there is discriminatory treatment between people and people.

With these observations, I oppose this Bill and I say this Bill should not be passed.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಗುಬ್ಬಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಬಾರಿ ಬಂದ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್‌ನ ಅವಾಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದು ಸರಿಯೇ ತಪ್ಪೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಲಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತ, ಈ ಬರ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದಿರಿ. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕಾದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇವೊತ್ತು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಪ್ರವಾಸದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಾ 29 ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಅದರ ಬರ್ ಇದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ದೂರವಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಲ Joint responsibility ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಲ ನನ್ನ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ, ಒಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ತರುವಾಗ ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದವರು ಓಡುತ್ತ ಬಂದರು. ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಂಕ ಒಡಗಿದರೆ, ನನಗೇ ಬಂದಹಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದವರು ಓಡಿಬಂದರು. ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲವನ್ನು ರಚನೆಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದರೆ,

ಹಿಸುವವರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾನೂನು ಬದ್ಧ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ಒಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮೂಲಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವಾಗ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚೋ? ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಬೇಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವೇ ಜಾಂಬವಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಲಂಕಾಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕನಾನೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಕಳೆದ ತಿಂಗಳು 26ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ನಿಮಗೂ ಶ್ರೀವರ್ಷ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೂ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದರಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ತರೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಟೋಪಿ ಮೊದಲು ಹಾರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ತಾವೇ ಹಾರುತ್ತೀರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಅಕ್ಕರೆ, ಆದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂತೋಷವಿದೆ. ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನು ಆ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವು ಬರುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಟಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ದಲ್ಲರವ ನಟವರುಗಳು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹೊತ್ತು ನಯುಕ್ತ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಜಿತ್ತ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಮುಖೇನ ತೀರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಚಿಕ್ರ 334ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹರಿಜನ ಗಿರಿಜನಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಕಾಲ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ನನ್ನ ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಸ್ಟ್ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷ ಏಕೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಬೇವಾವಧಿ ಇರಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲವರಿಗೂ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲವರಿಗೂ ಹರಿಜನರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ರಿಪರ್ವೇಷನ್ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ 334ನೇ ಅರ್ಚಿಕ್ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಏಕೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೋ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅದು ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ಹೀಗಲ್ಲ, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಇದ್ದು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ನೀತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವವರು ಈ ದಿನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಇರುವುದು ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ಕಾಮನ್ವೆಲ್ತ್ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಮೊರಾರ್ಜಿ ದೇಸಾಯಿಯವರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಗೈರು ಹಾಜರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಾಹ ಮಾಡು ಎಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಿಡದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಡರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ದ್ದಾರಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Statement of Objects and Reasons ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ.—

“ As elections have already been held for some municipalities in the Bombay Area after 26th Junuray 1960 with reservation of seats for women Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is necessary to validate these elections. Povision for this purpose is made in clause 6 of the Bill.

ಇದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಶೇಷವನ್ನು ಸರಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ, ನ್ಯಾಯವೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. 1960ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸರಿ ಘೆಬ್ರವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ 334ನೇ ವಿಧಿಗೆ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ತಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 334ನೇ ವಿಧಿ State Legislatures and Parliament ಇವಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ರಿಪರ್ವೇಷನ್ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಿದೆ? ನೀವೇನಾದರೂ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ನೀವು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವವರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇಂಥ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪುಟ್ಟ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ತಡೆಹಾಡಬೇಕೆಂತಕ್ಕೆ ರೀತಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಬೇಕು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಪ್ಪು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಇಡಬಾರದು. ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ನೀತಿನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ



(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಮುಂದಿನ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನಸರಿನು ತಡೆ ಎಂದು ಬೋಧೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ಬೋಧಕರಾಗಿ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಜಿತ್ತಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ಅರಿಯಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ ನರಸಿಂಹ ಅವರನ್ನು ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕೊನೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷ 1962ರ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುವುದರೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಗಂಡ ಹೊಡೆತಿ ಇಬ್ಬರ ಪೋಷಣೆ ಹಕ್ಕು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ವಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾರ್ಕ್ ಜಿತ್ತಿಯವರು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕೋಲಾರದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಶಾಂತಿಯುತವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವೆನಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು...

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Am I to take it that this is a speech on the Bill?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾರ್ಕ್ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ ನವರು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ relent ಆಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಾವೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ದೇವರು ನಮಗೂ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರಿಸರ್ವೇಷನ್ ಇದೆ. ಅವರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಹೃದಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ಏಕೆ ಅಂಥ ಸದ್ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ ನವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬಸವರಾಜೇಶ್ವರಿಯವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸುಶೀಲಾಬಾಯಿಷಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರಿಸರ್ವೇಷನ್ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಹೈದರಾಬಾದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಯಿ ಬಸವರಾಜೇಶ್ವರಿಯವರು ಮೆಂಬರಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು amending bill ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿತ್ತಿಯವರಾಗಲಿ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯ ರವರಾಗಲಿ ಏಕೆ ತರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. You are making discrimination between women folk of Mysore, women folk of Bombay, women folk of Madras, women folk of Hyderabad. Is it fair Sir? ಕಿತ್ತೂರ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮನ ನಾಟಕ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ರೂನಿಸಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಬಾಯಿಯ ಕಥೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಾನ, ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ, ಆದರ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೆಗಲಮೇಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬಸವರಾಜೇಶ್ವರಿ.—ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ದೇವರು ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬಸವರಾಜೇಶ್ವರಿಯವರಂತಹವರು, ರೂನಿಸಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ರಾಣಿಯರನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮನವರಂತಹ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸುಶೀಲಾಬಾಯಿ ರಾಣಿಯವರಿಗಾಗಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ನಾನಿಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವೇನು, ಇದನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲರುವ, ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ, ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ—ಹೀಗೆ ಐದು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೋಡ್‌ರ ಬಾಹಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಒಂದು ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಹರಿಜನರ ಮತ್ತು ಗಿರಿಜನರಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ರಿಸರ್ವೇಷನ್ನು ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ಜನ ಗಂಡಸರಿಗಾಗಿ

ಮತ್ತು ಹತ್ತು ಜನ ಹೆಂಗಸರಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. (ನಗು) ಇಂತಹ ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಮಾನವೇನು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡದೆ ಹರಿಜನರ ಹೆಸರಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ ತಂದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇದು ಎರಡನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹರಿಜನರಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಿನ 334 ನೇ ಕಾಲುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿಯುಮಗಳು ಮಾಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹರಿಜನರ ಮತ್ತು ಗಿರಿಜನರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರಾಗಿ ಜನತೆಯ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಂತಹ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ, ಜವಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರೂರವರ ಪೋಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ತಗಲಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುವವರು ಈ ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಏಕೆ ಹಿಂದೆಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಹೀಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಏಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಅಮೆಂಡಿಂಗು ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ತಾಳೇಕೆರೆ ನುಬ್ರಮೈಯವರು ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಿತರಿಸಿ ತಂದರು? ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವವರು ರಾಜರುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀತಿ ಹೇಳುವವರು. ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವವರು, ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವವರು ಈ ಜನರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಕನ್ನೊಂದು ತಿಂಗಳು ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಳುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ನೀವು 20 ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ವಿಸ್ತಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಹೇಳಿದೇನು ಎಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು Efficiency improve ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. Indirectly you have admitted Sir, in-efficiency was prevailing amongst the previous sixteen Ministers". ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಇದ್ದ 16 ಚಕ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಹೊಸ ಚಕ್ರಗಳು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಇವರು ಯಾವ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಮತ್ತು ರಥವನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆಯುವಂತಹ ಪಾಮನ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಏನೋ ಒಂದೂ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. (ನಗು) ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾನ ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಕಲನಕ್ಕೆ ನರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈ ಹಾಕಬಾರದು. ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವಂತಹ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲ ತಂದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ತಾವು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರ ಹಿತಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಬರೀ ಹರಿಜನರಿಗಾಗಿ, ಅವರನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಂದಿರುವ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾರ್ಕ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ರಿಸರ್ವೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಮುಂದೆ ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು, ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

†Sri B. SHAMSUNDAR (Bhalki).—Sir, I want to oppose this Bill on principles. Due to this reservation what happens in the Country is that wherever Scheduled Castes people are there, they are treated as untouchables. Why then this reservation of seats? No doubt, under the Constitution, we are allowed to contest in general constituencies also, but if we go to general constituencies, we are told: "You have got a reserved constituency separately; please go and contest there." What abominable thing is this. We cannot tolerate this. When the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1959, was brought here,

(Sri B. SHAMSUNDAR)

I had opposed it on the same principle. Even now, I think this discrimination should go. Reservation of seats not only here but also in every walk of life should go. Then only, people in the Country can come together. These measures that you have adopted have separated the people in the Country into two or three camps; they have been divided into sections and sub-sections. We are already suffering from so many caste maladies, touchables and untouchables, sections among sections, etc. Unless these are removed, I think we will never unite our people in the Country. If these reservations are done away with then we will come to know that all the poor people in every walk of life, whether they be Hindus, untouchables, Christians or Muslims, all come together and fight together for the cause of the Country. Thus they will consolidate all the forces in the Country by establishing real democratic Government in the country. Till such time as that is done, these poor people will be exploited by interested political parties. When the time for election comes, one will accuse another and will take this side or that side. This kind of thing will go on till such time as reservations are done away with. When they are done away with, that will be a day of real democracy and from that day, we will begin to walk towards the goal which we have set for ourselves, namely, a socialistic pattern of society for which we are struggling. Up to now, we are not really independent nor are we at liberty to think as we like, to walk as we like or to contest from any where ~~we~~ like.

† Sri R. CHENNIGARAMIAH.—Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I appreciate the sentiments expressed by my friend Sri Shamsundar that reservations should be stopped and they should not continue any longer. Sentiments apart, we are living in this material world. We have to take into consideration the experience we have gained all these years in local bodies and in Legislatures. By now after, the first two general elections all the members here belonging to Scheduled Castes have had some bitter experience of the general elections to Legislatures and also elections to local bodies. So, while appreciating his sentiments, if reservation is taken away today, my friend knows in his heart of hearts that even one-fourth of the present number of Scheduled Castes will not be returned in the general elections to the Legislature or to local bodies. It is all right for us to say that we are prepared to face general elections without reservations. May be that one or two people may be returned without reservations, but I am not sure whether the other members will be returned. I would like to point out here that I was one of the members of the Constituent Assembly when the question of reservation was conceded for Scheduled Castes, then known as Depressed Classes. At that time, the Muslim members in the Constituent Assembly advocated that they did not want reservation. One of the 3 members advocated that he was not in favour of reservation, but finally reservation for 30 members was conceded. Now there is no reservation

for Muslims in Legislatures and local bodies and Parliament. What is their position? How many members from the Muslim community are returned in the general elections. Even though a considerable number of Muslims are economically, educationally and socially far more advanced than Scheduled Castes, how many are returned? We are living in this material World. It is a very difficult for Scheduled Castes to be returned in general elections without reservations. Then even, one-fourth of the present number will not be returned. Though untouchability is removed by Constitution, it is still there.

Sri B. SHAMSUNDAR.—It means that my friend has accepted that his party has failed to bring amity between the different communities in the Country.

Sri R. CHENNIGARAMIAH.—Even though we may belong to different groups, we are after all human beings and human nature being what it is, untouchability still persists even though it is removed by the Constitution. You know that and all of us know that. That is why I say it is difficult for Harijans to be returned in large numbers to Legislatures and local bodies without reservations. My friends—Sri Mallaradhya and Sri Muckannappa seem to oppose this Bill not because they are opposed to Harijans; they seem to oppose this Bill on the ground that this Bill has been brought on the basis of Article 334. Because Article 334 has been amended in the Parliament, they have brought in this Bill because it does not apply to local bodies. I entirely agree that Article 334 does not apply to local bodies. If it had applied to local bodies, the Government would not have brought this Bill in respect of the direction given in Article 334. You have been kind enough to give your approval to the local bodies; you have given them ten years' extension; have you not got similar generosity to give them ten years more.....

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Reference to Article 334 was made in the law. Why limit it to only ten years? In the case of Hyderabad, it does not limit it to ten or twenty years.

Sri R. CHANNIGARAMIAH.—If you really feel so, you bring an amendment to extend it by 20 or 40 years. We need not take the direction in Article 334. Even if Article 334 is not amended in the Parliament, The Government of Mysore or this House is competent to give that extension. Incidentally, they have made reference to Article 334. It does not really apply to local bodies. When once you extend your sympathy by giving your approval to local bodies, what prevents you from giving sympathy by way of supporting this small amendment?

✓ Sri B. SHAMSUNDAR.—Just now, our friend said that Muslims and others also are suffering from this handicap? Is he prepared to give the same reservation to all these communities?

Sri R. CHANNIGARAMIAH.—No.

Sri B. SHAMSUNDAR.—Why discrimination?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I cannot allow this discussion.

†Sri B. D. JATTI.—There are one or two points which have been raised by the Honourable Members and Honourable Member, Sri Channigaramiah is trying to reply to some of our friends. One point is very serious from the point of view of Sri Muckannappa. He did not speak anything about the provisions of the Bill. He was very serious in speaking about the Minister who is not present to-day.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—No. If he likes, he can do that. If he does this time, it is not strange. We are accustomed to hear his speeches. The Minister has got some private and urgent work. He has not only info med me but also the Speaker and with his permission, he has gone out. If that is the objection from the Hon'ble Member, perhaps it is not correct. He also will have to go out for urgent work. On that account I cannot complain that the Honourable Member who is daily creating trouble is not present; we need not be sorry for that. Unnecessarily, he was trying to drag in the name of his friend to the right side but he wanted to enjoy at his cost. Let him do. So, there is no objection. We can also enjoy.

Differences from the Act which was in vogue in Bombay Karnataka area were pointed out. It was necessary for us to amend those things. That is why we have brought in these amendments. Perhaps the Honourable Members know that the Mysore Municipal Laws Bill, 1959 was introduced in this House on 23rd December 1959 and this is a uniform Bill which will cover all the municipalities in New Mysore. In order to bring uniformity in the entire Mysore in all the municipalities, this is brought in. So, whatever differences are there to-day, those differences would be removed.

Regarding reservation, it was asked by one Honourable Member as to why we should mention only ten years. On the analogy of the amendment to Article 334, we have brought here an amending Bill for ten years and if after that period it is necessary for us, we can also think of extending that period further just to give protection to them. Beyond that, there is nothing. I do not want that we should discuss on this point at great length. This is an ordinary amending Bill. I hope this will commend itself to the House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The question is:

“That the Mysore Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Clauses 1 to 6, the Title and the Preamble. The question is:

That Clauses 1 to 6, both inclusive the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 1 to 6, both inclusive the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

*Motion to pass.*

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I beg to move:

“That the Mysore Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1961 be passed.”

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The question is:

“That the Mysore Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bili, 1961 be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1961-62.**

*General Discussion (contd.)*

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—General Discussion on the Budget will continue and the Hon'ble Ministers will reply now.

†Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had no idea of speaking on this occasion in reply to the general discussions that have taken place. I am grateful to the Honourable Members because the working of my department has not been subjected to any criticism at the hands of Honourable Members.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Famine was referred to.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I have followed the debate. My friend Sri Mohsin made an observation which necessitated my intervention. He said while discussing the Budget that when both of us were returning from Chintamani the driver of the lorry in which we were travelling was tipping the Police Constable at every Station. It is true that myself and Sri Mohsin went to Chintamani last year in connection with a by-election. We were invited there to participate in the election campaign. We returned from that place and at about 1 or 1-30 A.M. the taxi in which we were coming broke down near the Hoskote tank.

5-00 P.M.

So, we were stranded there. After waiting for 15 or 20 minutes, a lorry arrived and we requested the driver to take us to Bangalore. Hon'ble Members are perhaps aware that between Hoskote and Bangalore there is only one Police Station and it is situated at Krishnarajapuram. It is true that the lorry was stopped in 2 or 3 places; once it was to fill water and next time near a village because somebody wanted the driver to carry a bundle in the lorry. The lorry was loaded with vegetables and there was no need for the driver to tip any Constable. My friend Mr. Mohsin was snoring all the time. (*laughter*). I was also sleepy, but I did not actually sleep. I do not know what prompted him to take it that the driver tipped the police. I was sitting by the side of the driver and I did not see him tipping anybody.